deposit is interglacial between the early and late Wisconsin invasions. A paper covering this point is in preparation.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES, PLATE VII.

1-3. *Planorbis parvus* Say. Owasco Lake, N. Y. X9
4-6. *Planorbis parvus urbanensis* Baker, new variety. X9
7. *Planorbis altissimus* Baker, young. X9.
8-10. *Planorbis altissimus* Baker, new species. X7.

MOLLUSKS INFESTED WITH PARASITIC WORMS.

BY FRANK C. BAKER.

While carrying on biological work for the New York State College of Forestry at Oneida Lake in the fall of 1917, many animals were examined to ascertain the degree of parasitation by worms. The hosts studied included fish, birds, batrachians, reptiles, and mollusks. Among the latter many interesting cases occurred, both of infestation and absence of infestation, the degree of infestation varied from none to fifty per cent. Of the twelve species examined, five were without trace of parasites and seven were infested in varying degrees. It is noteworthy that none of the Amnicolidae or Valvatidae were parasitized, and that no worms were found in the small Planorbes (*parvus* and *hirsutus*). Of those infested, five are fresh water pulmonates. The examinations were carried on under the direction of Dr. H. S. Pratt, of Haverford College. The table below indicates the species infested and the degree of infestation. All are trematode worms the species of which have not yet been determined.

Bythinia tentaculata 17 examined; no worms.
Amnicola limosa 20 examined; no worms.
Valvata tricarinata 20 examined; no worms.
Planorbis parvus 3 examined; no worms.
Planorbis hirsutus 7 examined; no worms.
Planorbis antrosus 2 examined; 1 with cercariae, 1 without.

Planorbis campanulatus 15 examined; 3 with cercariae, 12 without.

Galba catascopium 10 examined; 6 with sporocysts and cercariae, 4 without.

Galba emarginata 5 examined; 3 with cercariae, 2 without.

Campeloma integrum 3 examined; 2 with cercariae, 1 without.

Physa warreniana 9 examined; 3 with cercariae, 6 without. Small leech in mantle cavity of 3 specimens.

Goniobasis livescens 2 examined; 1 with cercariae, 1 without.

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Museum of Natural History.

TYPES OF GENERIC NAMES PROPOSED FOR ACHATINAE.

BY H. A. PILSBRY.

When working on Congo Valley mollusks I noticed that while the generic names applied to the Achatinae were discussed in Manual of Conchology, vol. xvi, genotypes were not selected for some names there considered absolute synonyms. This lack is supplied in the following list. Where a type had already been selected the authority and date of selection are added in parentheses.

Achatina Lam., 1799, type *Bulla achatina* L. (Lam., 1799).

Ampulla Bolten, 1798, type *A. priamus* Bolt. (Pilsbry, 1908).

Chersina [Humphrey], 1797, type *Bulla achatina.*[1]

Achatium Link, 1807, type *A. elegans* Link = *A. achatina* (L.).

Achatinus Montfort, 1810, type *A. zebra* (Montfort, 1810).[2]

[1] The Museum Calonnianum has been rejected as a source of nomenclature by the International Commission.

[2] De Montfort appears to have confused *A. zebra* and *A. panthera* under the former name, but as he stated that *Achatinus zebra* is the type, the name belongs rather to *Cochlitoma* than to *Achatina*. Since he says that Lamarck founded the genus, it is evident that he intended *Achatinus* merely as an emendation of *Achatina* Lam., and not as a new name. It cannot therefore displace *Cochlitoma*, but will be regarded merely as a variation in orthography.